

The state of California is the worst

There were 18 lynchings in 1925, compared with 16 in 1924 and 28 in 1923.

Washington.—A federal probe into wage and working conditions of the textile, aluminum and steel industries was asked by union leaders in those branches, appearing before a senate labor committee hearing on the Shepard resolution proposing such an investigation.

Police in New South Wales have been granted a 44-hour week, the same as all other workers. The labor government has notified the police that any dealings with the government must be through the union and suggests that "police-men who are not unionists should enroll in the Police Union."

The Manchurian army, led by Chang Tso-lin, is backed by Japanese and other capitalist interests. The avowed objective of Chang-Tso-lin is to crush all Bolshevism in China, which

means all liberalists, all democrats, all independent efforts of the workers to better their conditions. And by the aid of Wei Peifu, who represents British backing, he drove the Kuomintang army from Peking several months ago. The Chinese People's army could not obtain arms, while the capitalist governments were supplying their opponents with all the munitions they needed.

Several recent news dispatches state that the People's army has been supplied with arms and munitions by Russia. The Kuomintang victory has great significance for the United States, since the Kuomintang and Kuomintang parties, closely allied, contain the liberal, progressive, democratic, Socialist and working class elements of China. It was from the Kuomintang party that the Socialist Party of the United States received a recent call for protest against capitalist interference in the struggle in China.

Minnesota
A Young Comrade by the name of
Hilding E. Schoen of Moose Lake,
Minn., writes us to the effect that he
is going to be one of the busy Social-
ists for the purpose of organizing a
local and gathering subscriptions to

Slashed Prices on Books

The National Office has slashed prices on its big assortment of books. Locals and Individuals, State and District Secretaries should write and ask for price lists. We can furnish about

definitely committed to unalterable opposition to the capitalist system and to undying allegiance to a new social system which is essentially in every particular industrial democracy or Socialism. There are thousands of these young people who would gladly receive the full message of Socialism and would definitely join the Socialist movement if they took the Appeal a

"I am certainly enjoying the Appeal and trust you will meet with every success in your efforts," writes C. W. Betty of Webster Grove, Mo., as he fires in two subs. The Appeal certainly likes to be appreciated in this manner, and right here the staff begins to invite the Army to express itself freely about the Appeal. If you don't like it, say so, and say why.

If the Army will be patient, the Staff will make only one more suggestion in this issue of the Appeal: Organize. William Adams of Local Allgheny sends for the complete list of Allgheny county subscribers for the purpose of having them systematically worked by members of the local for renewals. Well, you don't see us refuse him this list, do you?

socialist Party vote in the Chamber of Deputies is 102, and the total communist vote is 29, the vote shows a large number of radicals voting with the Socialists. The drift of the radicals toward Socialism in France is shown a few weeks ago when a large number of radical voters in the Chamber of Deputies, rather than joining the Socialists in helping elect two communist candidates, joined the Chamber of Deputies, rather than

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If you are with us, write us today for an application for Charter and let the local started. A single Socialist can be a member-at-large by sending his name and address, with the first month's dues, to the National Office.

WRITE TODAY.

Billions Involved in Impending Muscle Shoals Grab

President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover in supporting the scheme of the great private power interests to get the operation of Muscle Shoals out of the hands of the United States government and lease it to a power corporation, are aiding a plan that will rob the people of the South and Middle-West of billions of dollars.

They are helping to put into the pockets of private corporations these billions in one of the most gigantic steals ever attempted in the history of this country.

They are aiding and abetting a scheme that will enable private power companies to extort from the people of eleven states electric light and power rates almost three times as high as they would be if the government would retain and operate Muscle Shoals efficiently.

These startling facts are brought out by Judson King, executive secretary, Popular Government League, Washington, D. C., in a recent bulletin.

Some of King's Facts

Since September the Alabama Power Company has bought Muscle Shoals current from Uncle Sam at 2 MILLS per K. W. H. and sold it at 8.5 CENTS.

Get this straight. A mill is a tenth of a cent. This private corporation sold electricity to the consumer FOR 42 TIMES AS MUCH AS IT PAID THE GOVERNMENT FOR IT.

The government under our penny-pinching, "economical" Coolidge has been criminally derelict in another way with this great property. In the midst of a practically unlimited market for electrical power, it has been operating only four out of eighteen units at Muscle Shoals.

Mr. King quotes Senator McKellar's speech of March to give some indication of what this private company is making from power purchased from the government at such accommodating rates:

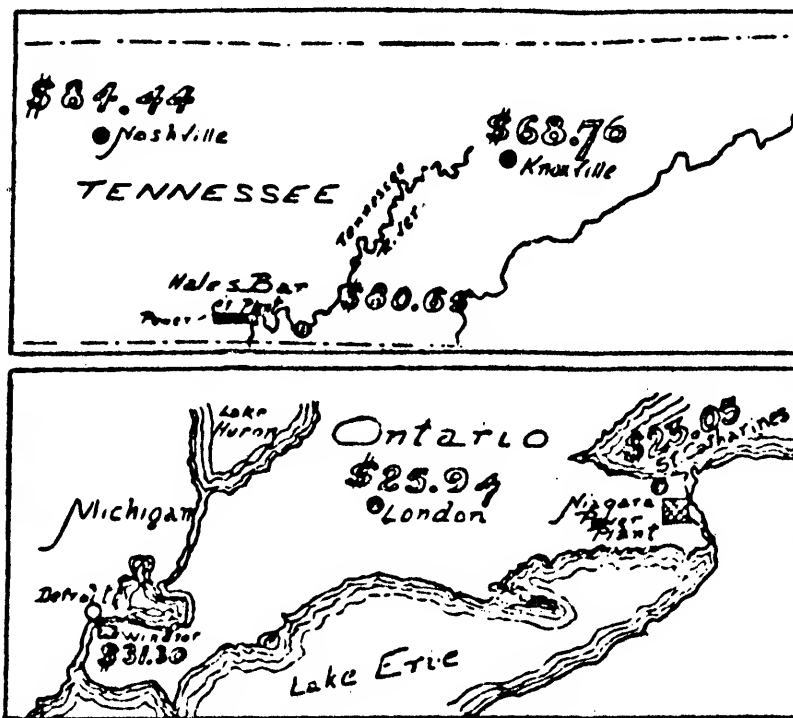
"The Government got for the power given to the Alabama

Power Co. in November \$26,000. What does the Company get for it? If they sold at 1 cent per kilowatt they would get \$130,000 a month . . . at 2 cents it would be \$260,000 . . . at 3 cents it would be \$390,000.

If they sold it at 4 cents, approximately one-half what they charge their customers, it would be \$520,000 a month. . . If they sold it at 8 1/2 cents, the highest price, they would get \$1,105,000 for it. But if we suggest that it sell on the average of only 4 cents, the Company would get \$6,240,000 a year profit on this business.

They have already made, according to the figures General Taylor furnished, something more than \$3,000,000 during the six months referred to.

War Department engineers estimate that the yearly power output of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals in full operation would be 2,190,000,000 K. W. H. THIS ENORMOUS POWER LEASED TO THE POWER COMPANY ON TERMS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED WOULD MEAN DURING THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS CLEAR PROFITS TO THESE IN-



Comparative Cost of a 10 H. P. Motor in Tennessee and Ontario

City	Approximate Distance from Generating Station	Population	Net Bill
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10 miles	60,163	\$0.65
St. Catharines, Ont.	10 miles	21,194	\$2.05
Nashville, Tenn.	100 miles	121,128	\$4.44
London, Ont.	100 miles	61,369	\$5.94
Knoxville, Tenn.	120 miles	55,869	\$6.76
Windsor, Ont.	200 miles	42,122	\$11.30

In order to make the picture still more graphic the following maps will perhaps enable the general reader more clearly to visualize these enormous differences in costs.

TERESTS AMOUNTING TO BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Despite the fact that the United States government has operated the power plant at Muscle Shoals successfully for eight months Coolidge and Hoover, sitting in close conference with the agents of the great power interests, are using their entire influence to get this great property away from the people they have taken oaths to serve and into the hands of profiteering private corporations. Regarding this, Mr. King says:

Coolidge Leads Fight

"As to the present President of the United States, Mr. Calvin Coolidge, let us remind ourselves that he is personally leading the fight to deliver this magnificent natural resource and a power development that has cost American taxpayers \$150,000,000 into private hands for private profit. Whether he gives it to the power trust or to some great manufacturing concern makes no difference to the South. The people will still go on paying high rates for electric energy.

"As opposed to this policy, Senator George W. Norris is still struggling against terrific odds to keep Muscle Shoals in public possession and permit the cities, the manufacturers, the farmers, and the home owners of the South to purchase their electric energy at cost as in Ontario. His bill, S. 2147, would permit a city like Memphis, for example, if it had its own local distributing system, to run a high power wire to Muscle Shoals and buy its current

wholesale for distribution by itself."

The enormous robbery of consumers that will result, if Coolidge and Hoover succeed in getting Muscle Shoals away from the people and into the hands of a private corporation or combine is brought out strikingly by Mr. King in the table and map on this page.

Regarding the authenticity of the figures in this table and map and the pertinence and fairness of the comparison, Mr. King says:

Fair Comparison

"Small Southern power users will be interested in the following comparison of rates, which I have had especially made for this Bulletin by one of the most competent electrical engineers in the Nation, whose name I cannot here disclose for protective reasons.

"The installation considered for comparison was a 10 H. P. motor, operating 8 hours per day, 30 days a month, at full load for the entire period, giving as a result 1,560 K. W. H. consumed for the month, and a peak load of 10 H. P. of 7 1/2 kilowatts.

"The rates for the Ontario cities are taken from the 17th annual report (1924) of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, pp. 484-90. The Tennessee rates are derived from the 1924 Rate Book of the National Electric Light Association, pp. 419-25.

"The Ontario cities are served from the Queenstown hydro-electric plant below Niagara Falls; the Tennessee cities from the great hydro-electric plant of the Tennessee Power Co. at Hales Bar about 10 miles below Chattanooga on the Tennessee River.

The above data is given to meet vague talk and quibbling, and to furnish men the exact figures on which the following figures are based."

These figures show that FOR THE SAME DISTANCES FROM THE GENERATING PLANT THE RATES UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP ARE VERY NEARLY THREE TIMES AS HIGH AS UNDER THE PUBLICLY OWNED AND OPERATED SYSTEM IN ONTARIO.

No wonder the President of a nation and a high cabinet official have been won over to the advocacy of this profitable venture!

Plan Huge Meet of League for Industrial Democracy

"The Newer Defense of Capitalism in the United States" will be the extremely interesting, timely and important subject that will be discussed at the annual June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, Camp Tamiment, Forest Park near Stroudsburg, Pa., from Thursday, June 24, to Sunday, June 27, 1926.

Among the specific subjects for discussion at the various sessions are coal and power, concentration of industry, stock ownership, company unionism, the American college labor banking and economic imperialism.

Most of the idealism of the prof. teers is merely a plea to not invade their methods too closely.

The robbery of the workers is what has broken up the home, and most of the highly moral leaders of the community favor further robbery.

Housing in America and Australia—A Contrast

New York State, United States of America, and South Australia, have encountered the same problem at present—how to house the workers under modern industrial conditions.

New York State is the financial center of the world. Capitalists have full control there.

South Australia has a labor government.

The different ways that these two state governments tackle this problem is highly illuminating.

By Leland Olds, Federated Press.

Private capitalism stands condemned for failure to provide decent housing for its city workers. That is the significance of the New York State housing bill signed by Gov. Smith. The new legislation follows the findings of the commission on housing and regional planning that housing conditions in New York City for those in moderate circumstances are worse than before the war and that new construction is beyond the rent-paying ability of two-thirds of the population.

Specifically, the commission found that the 50,000 tenement suites provided by new construction during 1924 rent for upwards of \$15 per room per month, more than two-thirds of the population can afford. It found that the increase in vacancies was almost entirely in the high rental apartments, while there were actually fewer vacancies in most other tenements than in 1916. The commission continues in part:

"Rents are still increasing in apartments built before the war. Conditions in the tenements are worse today than before the war because of depreciation of the properties. Commercial enterprise cannot build adequate apartments today to rent for less than \$12.50 per room per month. The average family in old-law houses cannot afford more than \$7."

The commission found that about 54 per cent of each month's rent goes for interest charges. It says: "Commercial enterprise is paying an average of about 9 per cent for its funds. Houses wholly financed at 6 per cent can be built to rent at about \$5 per room per month. Tax exemption on the buildings and money at 5 per cent would make it possible to reduce this rent to \$7.50 if all the saving were converted to tenant."

Commenting on the report, Chairman Stein of the commission said: "There are two ways of solving the housing problem in New York City. One is to raise, by some magic, the income of two-thirds of the families of the city to \$3,500 per annum. The other is to build houses to rent within their present incomes. This is possible. But to approximate it housing capital must be available at an interest rate of 6 per cent or less on the whole operation. It is only by means of public credit that sufficient funds can be made available at the lower rates."

The original bill, drawn by the commission to remedy the situation and backed by Gov. Smith, was rejected by a Republican legislature as socialist. It provided for a state housing bank similar to the federal land bank to acquire land by condemnation proceedings and lease it to limited-dividend building companies. The substitute bill passed by the legislature eliminates the state housing bank, but provides for state regulated limited-dividend companies with power to acquire land by condemnation proceedings and with tax exemption to get low rates of interest.

The Australian Way

The Australian way of solving the same problem is told in the following brief news dispatch from Adelaide, capital of South Australia:

"The Labor government of South Australia, having completed 1,000 homes for the workers, is building another 100 at an average cost of \$3,250. Private contractors asked an average price of \$5,000. As with other houses built by the government, these homes go to workers, preferably those with large families, on a low weekly payment system."

American capitalism is failing to provide homes for the workers because it dares not let the state compete in any adequate way with private capital; while Australian Socialism is boldly and successfully applying the only solution that will answer.

Mexican Labor A Unit in the Political Field

A Great Organized Force That Gives Mexico Stability and Progress

By Albert F. Coyle

This is Mr. Coyle's third article. More will follow. Mr. Coyle is editor of the *Democratic Worker* Journal. He visited Mexico recently.

Cleveland.—One of the chief factors in Mexican labor progress is the Labor Party. And not only the strongest political party in the nation, but also the largest worker party on this continent. All of the great labor parties in Europe have something to learn from its unbreakable connection with the trade union movement.

Frank Tannenbaum, the labor historian, says that the Mexican Labor party is probably the only great political organization in the world with no policy, no program, no principles, and no officers of its own. It is entirely controlled and directed by the Mexican Confederation of Labor. The officers of the confederation are its officers; the principles of the confederation are its principles, and its program is determined by the annual convention of the confederation.

The Mexican Labor party is not a mere branch of the trade union movement. It is the trade union movement, and has behind it the solid support of the 1,500,000 members of the Confederation of Labor, as well as of many workers and farmers outside of the CROM, the confederation is popularly called by its initials.

There can be no conflict between the Labor party and the candidates whom it supports. Before the Labor party will nominate a candidate, he must make three pledges: (1) to support the program of the Labor party; (2) to resign whenever the Labor party demands it; and (3) to give one-sixth of his salary to the labor movement.

How many times has labor in the United States elected its "friends" to high public offices only to have them betray its confidence? The voters know that the platform of the Labor party will be carried out by its candidates, and that it will compel unfaithful candidates to resign.

The Mexican Labor party is the only permanent political organization in all Mexico. There are about 200 so-called political parties in Mexico

City alone. In reality, they are mere partisan factions. The Labor party is also the only political organization that carries on an educational campaign throughout the year.

Mexico is far from perfect politically. Sixty per cent of its citizens cannot read or write. It is also true that election corruption exists in certain parts of Mexico, as in the United States. But political parties are no longer dictated by a junta of reactionary generals. They are determined by town meetings held by the local labor parties, and the local labor parties form the policy of the national Labor party. Differences in political policies are no longer settled by bayonets but by ballots.

It is not too much to say that the Labor party has stabilized the Mexican government. The people will not support another revolution because the Labor party gives them a peaceful, democratic means of securing popular reforms in accordance with the new constitution. Thus labor has created a new political era for Mexico.

Steady Decrease In Auto Workers Share of Product

Labor's share of the automobile dollar is shrinking under large-scale mass production, as revealed in the United States census of manufactures for 1925. These figures show that last year only 32.4 per cent of the value created in the industry went to wages, compared with 40 per cent in 1923 and 38.6 per cent in 1919. In 1920, the first year in which automobile production appears in the census, the workers received 44.8 per cent of the value they created.

In 1925, according to the figures, automobile manufacturers received \$2,711,567,805 for their output, an increase of \$208,257,931 over 1923. Deducting the cost of materials leaves the actual value created by manufacture at \$1,165,868,466, an increase of \$153,002,244 over 1923. In 1925, however, those who actually produced the motor vehicles received only \$379,241,935, a decrease of \$27,415,342 from 1923. While employer receipts increased 15 per cent in 2 years, labor's receipts for operating the industry decreased nearly 70 per cent.

Business is very satisfactory. Last year the big concerns averaged a profit of thirty per cent on capital and bonds. Suppose you chew your tongue a while and figure who paid that profit.

Facts are made clear in an article in *Current History Magazine* for January, 1926. I quote: "Southern states have repudiated these debts. SOME MADE DURING RECONSTRUCTION DAYS." (Not all of them, you see. "Some" were made before the Civil War.)

"Some were made for railroads, canals and other CORPORATIONS." Yes, and some were for railroads that were never built! These debts were REPUDIATED by vote of the "people" of the states involved.

The indebtedness as listed by the *Current History Magazine* is as follows:

Georgia	\$13,000,000
South Carolina	6,000,000
North Carolina	15,240,000
Alabama	15,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000
Arkansas	13,000,000
Florida	10,000,000
Mississippi	7,000,000

We read further: "Foreign holders

Bankers Plan Dictatorship Of the World

U. S. and British Financiers Confer in Gigantic Money Plot

By Laurence Todd

Washington.—Secret conferences in London between Gov. Strong of the Federal reserve bank of New York and Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, with Parmentier, financial representative of the French government, indicate the development of the most gigantic scheme of money imperialism in the history of the world. Cable dispatches from London, describing the negotiations between these three men, have reported that Strong and Norman agreed in serving on Parmentier an ultimatum which France must meet before she can stabilize her currency and get loans from the American and English bankers.

In substance, the scheme now under discussion in London appears to be that by which the French government would hand over to the American bankers, with the British acting as junior partners in the American enterprise, the control of French finance. The gold standard would be re-established, putting an end to inflation. France's internal debt would be largely wiped out by issuing new bonds in payment for the depreciated ones, on a basis of current market value.

The effect of stabilization in Germany, Britain and other countries—which was to cause widespread unemployment and a reduction in the standard of living—would be expected to follow in France. The American export market in France would suffer.

Then American loans would flow to France to be administered under regulations dictated from America and London. American money would be invested in France, and American power, as expressed in American policy, would be invoked to maintain existing sovereignty as a means of safeguarding these investments.

It is reported that S. Parker Gillett, American expert in charge of the trustees plan payments by Germany, took part in the London negotiations. Back of France, in the bankers' plan for re-establishing the gold standard in Europe, are the satellites of France—Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the small Baltic states. The financial problem of all Europe west of the Soviet Union is mentioned as the actual task involved, as the currencies continue to fall. The American people have declared against the League of Nations, but the American bankers move forward, backed by the treasury, to bolster up the consequences of the treaty of Versailles.

of securities still held these as debts to be paid, together with interest." That means compound interest. The interest for 60 years or more would be about two or three times the amount of the original debts.

But this is not all. The debts listed above do not include those made for support of the Civil War. The latter were "formally repudiated by the United States." So the United States is a repudiator! THE PEOPLE of the southern states repudiated the other debts, by ballot, because most of them were considered FRAUDULENT. Yet the "people" of the Southern States are to be asked to pay fraudulent debts to "citizens" of England, beside the Civil War debts, which the Government of the United States

British Thousands Sign Binding Anti-War Oath

By Lydia G. Wentworth

The movement against war which has recently been started in England is of immense interest to English-speaking people the world over and may exercise immeasurable influence in many lands. It bids fair to make England the pioneer among the great nations in their halting march toward freedom and civilization—a march beset with obstacles that require only courage and determination to overcome wholly. The aim of this movement is to obtain as many names as possible signed to a pledge against war which is absolute in character. The pledge is called a Peace Letter, is addressed to the Prime Minister, and reads as follows:

Peace Letter To the Prime Minister.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, convinced that all disputes between nations are capable of settlement either by diplomatic negotiation or by some form of international arbitration, hereby solemnly declare that we shall refuse to support or render war service to any government which resorts to arms.

The leader in this movement is Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., former under-secretary for foreign affairs. He speaks to crowded houses throughout the country and his audiences respond eagerly to his spirit of enthusiasm and conviction to his cause.

The war was a far more serious affair to the people of England than to us, thousands of miles from its scenes of horror. In England they were fighting their next neighbor. They were losing their men by thousands on thousands a day. They were not only killing non-combatants and destroying towns by airplane raids, they were buying that same medicine forced upon themselves in towns and cities along the coast. The war was a terrible and loathsome reality to them and they are now awakened to the necessity of repudiating warfare forever.

Now Is the Time

But as the government does not proceed fast enough toward the desired haven the people are expressing their convictions in a practical way. Ponsonby says: "The people are in a mood to listen. They are conscious of having been duped. They recollect very keenly the stupendous effort; they see very clearly the barren and disastrous results." "And simplest of all we can bring along the or-

inary man and woman of common sense who can see at a glance that if nothing whatever is accomplished by this vast, expensive and brutal method it is time that it was finally abandoned."

One who has read Ponsonby's extraordinary book "Now Is the Time" must realize the simplicity and eloquence with which he would present his sacred cause. If his addresses follow the line of argument given in his book he would be likely to make the absolute fulfillment of war his chief point of attack.

When people are honest with themselves—we as well as others—they will admit that warfare is an agent for terrorism and destruction, and nothing else. Once that fact is really grasped what can an honest person do but repudiate war in toto? And when all honest people and peace lovers repudiate warfare what can a government do?

As Ponsonby says: "And so we can ask the people to speak for themselves, each one individually, and say whether they will have any part or lot in the senseless and barbarous method of attempting to solve international differences."

"No government can wage war without them. If they want peace they can have it."

A folder used in this campaign says: "Men and women who sign the peace letter are simply declaring that for the good of their fellow men all the while being of their fellow men all the while they refuse to take any part in tempting to settle a dispute with another nation by means of massacre and devastation. They are saying that they want the nation's resources to be used for curing the crying evil in our midst, rather than for killing innocent people in distant lands."

"There is no international dispute which cannot be solved in the civil chamber. There is no international dispute which can be solved by war."

"Those who sign, therefore, are making the line of common sense, and morality, and true enlightenment, and this line is also the line of the expediency."

The demand for copies of the letter, containing copy of the peace letter and places for fifty signatures has become so great that it has been decided to wait till November before sending the signatures to the Prime Minister. If by that time two or three million names are obtained the result will be worth watching.

London Bankers to Dun U. S. for Southern States Defaulted Debts

By Lincoln Phifer

The South is in for it now. And matters are certainly becoming mixed and mummified.

The following dispatch from London appears in the United Press papers of April 26, with similar news in Associated Press publications:

"The Association of British Chambers of Commerce today unanimously adopted a resolution directing Foreign Secretary Chamberlain to call the attention of the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina had defaulted with respect to \$75,000,000 borrowed from English

men for reconstruction purposes after the Civil War.

"The resolution was adopted after a discussion of war debts."

Defaulting Europe

Notice that expression, "after a discussion of war debts." It means that in one breath England, France, Italy and other European countries practically repudiate their debts to the United States and demand that several of the United States pay "citizens" of Great Britain money that was borrowed from them sixty years ago and now outlawed.

Consistent, isn't it?

The difference is this: "Citizens" of the United States have unloaded

European indebtedness upon the whole American "people," while "citizens" of England have not unloaded their debts on the "people" of England.

If it was the "people" of England who held the bonds there would be no demand for payment. Banks and "citizens" are always ready to repudiate their indebtedness and deposits. But they always demand the last farthing from the whole people.

The Loss of the Lost Cause

All the alleged debts of the Southern states for which payment is to be demanded for "citizens" of England were not for reconstruction, and some which were "for" reconstruction, were never used for such purposes. These

same federal courts declared that the debts were legal and must be paid. And practically all of them have been paid, often with tremendous interest.

Yet these same courts will permit banks and corporations to gouge the hands of receivers, and in settling the business assist in REPUDIATING the obligations of the BANKS to the PEOPLE (depositors) and to the PEOPLE who invested in stocks to small amounts or who became creditors of the corporation.

One law for the Masters, and another for the People! It is very clear.

Knowledge is the only guarantee for safety. Read the Appeal. \$1 per year.